	N. lat.	Bottom-tempe- rature.	Depth in fathoms.	Bottom,	Austro-Hunga- rian Exped.	European.	North-American.
Nychia cirrosa, Pall	79° 44′ 81° 44′	29°:0	20	stones.	*	*	*
Eunoa Œrstedi, Mgrn Eunoa nodosa, Sars	79° 25' 79° 38' 79° 38'	29°·50 29°·2	15 25 25	•••		*	*
Lagisca rarispina, Sars	79° 29' 79° 25' 82° 27'	29°·50	15 15	•••	•••	*	*
Harmothoë imbricata, L	81° 7′ 81° 44′		$7\frac{1}{2}$			*	
Antinoë Sarsi, Kbg	81° 44′ 79° 29′				*	*	*
Phyllodoce grænlandica, Erst.	79° 44′ 79° 40′ 81° 44′	•••	30 35 5	mud.	π 	*	*
Autolytus longisetosus Nereis zonata, Mgrn.	81° 44′ 79° 29′	29°.50	 15		*	* *	*
Lumbiconereis fragilis, O. F. Müller Eumenia crassa, Erst	81° 44′ 79° 44′		5 20	stones.		*	
Capitella capitata, Fabr Cistenides granulata, L Amphicteis Sundevalli,	81° 44′ 81° 44′	29°·0 30°·0			*	*	*
Mgrn. Scione lobata, Mgrn. Axionice flexuosa, Grube	81° 44′ 79° 29′ 82° 27′	•••	5 104		*		
Thelepus circinnatus, Fabr Sabella spetsbergensis, Mgrn.	79° 44′ 79° 29′	•••	202	stones.	*	*	*
Euchone analis, Kröyer Chone infundibuliformis,	81° 41′	29°.0			***	*	
Kröyer Lineus fusca, Fabr.		29°.50	15		*	*	*
Clitellio arenarius	82° 30′	•••			•••	*	

Report on a Small Collection of Insects obtained by Dr. J. C. Ploem in Java, with a Description of a new Species of *Hoplia*. By Charles O. Waterhouse, Esq. Communicated by Dr. J. Murie, F.L.S.

[Read December 6, 1877.]

[In March last (1877) Dr. J. C. Ploem, Director in Chief of the Hospital at Sindang-læeja, in the island of Java, kindly forwarded to our Society a small collection of insects made by him in the neighbourhood of the above-mentioned locality. Unfortunately they arrived too late to be exhibited at the last Meeting in June. Being placed in Mr. Waterhouse's hands for identification during the recess, the accompanying Report is the result of his examination. It may be mentioned that Dr. Ploem transmitted the insects by post enclosed within a thickish joint of Bamboo, and, saving the smaller delicate specimens, they arrived in tolerably fair condition.—J. M.]

I have examined the contents of the bamboo tube sent by Dr. Ploem to the Linnean Society, and with the following result:—

COLEOPTERA.

- 1. Several specimens of a species of *Hoplia* new to science, of which I append a description.
 - 2. Two specimens of Popilia biguttata, Wiedemann.
 - 3. One male example of Chalcosoma atlas, Linn.
 - 4. One example of Dascyllus fulvulus, Wiedemann.

With regard to this species, it is worthy of notice that the specimen sent differs from the one in the British-Museum collection in being a little larger ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lines long), in having the thorax broadest at the posterior angles instead of a little before the angles; and the striæ of the elytra are only lightly impressed and the interstices nearly flat, whereas in the Museum example the striæ are very deep and the interstices very convex.

They may prove to be two distinct species; but having only these two specimens, I should not like to describe the one sent as new.

5. The only other Coleopterous insect is a species of *Rhyparida* (Eumolpidæ); but for this I have not been able to find a specific name at present.

The other insects are two species of *Gryllus*, and one very curious species of *Forficula*, remarkable for having on the upper side of the base of the forceps a pair of well-developed club-shaped tubercles. I have not had time to determine these species.

There are the remains of two other insects; but they are not recognizable.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

HOPLIA AURANTIACA, sp. n.

Oblonga, parum convexa, rufo-picea, squamis aurantiacis et ochraceis fulgidis dense vestita. Long. 3 lin., lat. 1½ lin.

A pitchy red species, densely clothed (even on the legs and tarsi) with bright golden and ochraceous round scales; the ochraceous scales form on the thorax a patch above each anterior angle and a line on each side of the middle; on the elytra a small spot on the side (about the middle), and a larger oblique subapical patch not reaching the suture; these ochraceous scales also appear golden when viewed obliquely. The scales on the abdomen and pygidium are more silvery. The clypeus has the margins distinctly reflexed and the angles much rounded. Thorax a little narrower than the elytra, one fourth broader than long, distinctly narrowed in front and behind, angular at the sides, regularly convex above. Elytra one fourth longer than broad, moderately depressed above, but not flat; the sides are subparallel, scarcely arcuate, the subapical callosity very little prominent. In some lights the golden scales on the elytra present a mark like an X, embracing the more ochraceous scales.

Notes touching Recent Researches on the Radiolaria. By St. George Mivart, Zool. Sec. Linn. Soc.

[Read January 17, 1877.]

The example which has been set by our President in publishing * from time to time in his successive Addresses a digest and résumé of the most recent researches which have been carried on respecting certain of the lowest animal groups, has led me to believe that a similar course might advantageously be taken with respect to the Radiolaria. Our publications already afford, through Dr. Allman's recent labours, the readiest means of obtaining a knowledge of the most modern investigations with respect to various groups of Protozoa; and I have myself found the memoirs referred to most valuable and useful. I hope that other Fellows may adopt a similar course; so that our Journal may become a complete repertory of information respecting all the lower groups of the animal kingdom. No English publication on the Radiolaria exists to my knowledge; and although the most admirable monograph † of Professor Haeckel

^{* &#}x27;Proceedings' for May 24th, 1875; Journal, vol. xiii. No. 69, p. 261, and No. 71, p. 385.

^{† &#}x27;Die Radiolarien,' 1862,